

## GERMAN POSITION STRONG, SAYS SIR JOHN FRENCH

ARMIES EXPECT  
LONG CAMPAIGN  
ON THE VISTULANeither Side Wins Advan-  
tage in Battle Along  
200 Mile Front.AUSTRIANS MAKE  
GAINS IN GALICIASpecial Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Oct. 18.—The news from the German-Russian battle front to-day in-  
dicates a situation resembling the vast  
scale operations in northern France.

The battle of the Vistula, the centre  
of fighting in the eastern theatre of war,  
may be compared to the battle of the  
Aisne and the Somme. The Russians, having  
halted a German drive toward Warsaw,  
a movement nearly as powerful as the  
German advance toward Paris in August,  
are attempting to keep the initiative.  
The Germans in Poland, having "dug  
themselves in," and with the protection  
of their characteristic trenching, are  
attempting to keep the initiative. The  
Russians, on the other hand, are attempting  
to take the offensive. The battle of the  
Vistula is a long campaign, and it is  
expected that it will last for some time.

All indications are that the fighting  
in this region will be prolonged; that  
months may pass before a really de-  
cisive result is achieved. The German  
position is that their troops will be  
able to maintain winter operations  
than the Russians, since the  
main system of railways leading  
to the Prussian and Silesian frontiers  
can be depended upon for supplies and  
for the strategic handling of army  
corps. It is argued also that the winter  
weather in Poland is not rigorous, and  
that the hardy Russians can have,  
therefore, no special advantage by  
prolonging the contest.

There is no news of important en-  
gagements along the Vistula to-day or  
yesterday. The German force of 600,000  
men, according to Russian information  
(400,000 as admitted from Berlin), has  
apparently settled down behind a fortified  
line. The Russians are striking  
here and there, using Cossacks effectively.  
The only official statement by the  
Russian General Staff to-day was as follows:

"On the front in East Prussia and on  
the Vistula there is nothing new to re-  
port. Austrian attempts to cross the  
San River have failed. South of Przemy-  
sl the fighting continues. At several  
points there were bayonet attacks, in  
which we captured fifteen Austrian  
officers and more than 1,000 soldiers.  
Austrian reinforcements are reported in  
the Carpathians."

The Russian operations along the  
East Prussian frontier do not appear  
to have been more successful than the  
German effort to break through the  
fortified line in eastern France.

In Galicia the Russians seem to have  
met with reverses similar to the de-  
feats of the Germans in northern  
France at the time of their near ap-  
proach to Paris. They have been com-  
pelled to retreat from a line that was  
hardly sixty miles from Cracow to a  
line that follows the River San.

The Austrians have unquestionably  
recovered measurably from the dis-  
organization and shattered morale  
caused by overwhelming defeats in cen-  
tral Galicia. Under German leadership  
they are on the offensive. They are  
driving desperately to relieve Przemy-  
sl. They have, it appears, recovered some  
passes in the Carpathians and the Rus-  
sians seem to have withdrawn troops  
that invaded Hungary.

Despatches from Bucharest state that  
the Russian force between Warsaw and  
Lvovograd faces an army of 600,000 Ger-  
mans. South of Lvovograd and facing  
the Vistula there is an Austro-German  
force of 600,000 men. The German  
armies in Poland and Galicia are  
operating 300,000 soldiers. The total  
strength of the German armies in Po-  
land and Galicia is 1,200,000, while the  
Austrian force brings the figure up to  
1,500,000. It is estimated that the Rus-  
sians are employing not fewer than  
2,000,000 men, which does not include Gen.  
Remnikoff's force in East Prussia,  
estimated at 400,000.

## AUSTRIANS ARE ROUTED.

Big Force Cut to Pieces by the  
Serbians.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A Havas Agency des-  
patch from Nish says:  
The Austrians have again been de-  
feated in Serbian territory near the Drina.  
They attacked the Serbian right with in-  
fantry and artillery on Mount Douchev-  
to, but were met by a terrible fire and re-  
tired. The Austrians lost three times. Finally  
part of the Austrian infantry was anni-  
hilated and the remainder put to rout.  
Bodies thrown across the Drina by the  
Austrians were destroyed by the current.  
The bodies of the Austrians were carried down  
the river.

On the night of October 12 the Aus-  
trians attacked the right bank of the  
Drina near the junction with the Danube  
and were repulsed with enormous losses.  
The Austrians retired in disorder toward  
Douchevto, leaving dead and a great  
number of wounded on the field, which  
were surrendered to the Serbian advance  
force that marched toward Deljina.

## DRIVEN FROM HUNGARY.

Austrians Pursue Russians Through  
Mountains, Says Envoy.

Moscow, Mass., Oct. 18.—Dr. Con-  
stantin, Russian ambassador, made public the following  
statement today:  
The fighting in Galicia continues along  
the whole front. The last remaining  
German force that broke into Hungary  
is being pursued through the Carpathi-  
ans. The Russians committed  
the attack on the German army, which  
was disorganized and in a state of  
panic, and driving it back to Hungary.  
The Russian army is now in a position  
to create a panic among the people.

The theory is held in some quarters  
that the Taube aeroplanes visit Paris  
to obtain information from spies in the  
city, who signal them, in addition to  
creating a panic among the people.

efficient way, visited the hospital and  
was heartily welcomed by Archduchess  
Maria Teresa.

## AUSTRIAN TROOPS SENT EAST.

8,000 Who Participated in Antwerp  
Siege Leave for Cracow.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 18.—Eight thousand  
Austrians who were engaged with the  
Germans in the siege of Antwerp passed  
through Aix-la-Chapelle Friday en route  
to Cracow.

## CHOLERA SPREADS IN GALICIA.

2,000 Cases Officially Reported to  
Italian Government.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, via Havre, Oct. 18.—The  
Italian Government has received official  
notice that there were 2,000 cases of  
Asiatic cholera in Galicia yesterday.

For this reason the Government has  
countermanded its order for a large  
consignment of timber which had  
already been shipped from Galicia for  
this city, where it was intended to be  
used in the waicasting of the new Par-  
liament House.

The Vienna Zeitblame the Austrian  
Government for neglect of the elemen-  
tary sanitary precautions in combating  
the cholera, which is threatening greater  
mortality than the war, besides crippling  
the army. The newspaper praises the  
system now adopted of concentrating  
cholera patients in Hungary, where  
they can be most completely isolated.

## Plague Halts Russians.

VIENNA, via Rome, Oct. 18.—Cholera  
is assuming alarming proportions in  
Galicia and Hungary. Ten thousand  
cases were reported yesterday at  
Kashau, mostly among soldiers. Half  
of the cases are said to be fatal after  
a few hours.

The authorities are powerless to com-  
bat the epidemic and are now establish-  
ing sanitary cordons.

The Russians gave up the invasion  
of Hungary so as not to expose their  
troops to contagion.

## FEARED TO KILL DUCHESSE.

Cubillole Therefore Did Not Fire  
at Francis Ferdinand.

VIENNA, Oct. 17, via Rome, Oct. 18.—  
Seven of the prisoners were examined to-  
day at the trial at Sarajevo of the men  
charged with the assassination of the  
Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.  
The Archduke became so fearful of the  
Duchess, Popovic testified that he  
lacked courage. The others when cross-  
examined explained the organization and  
scope of the secret society, Narodna Od-  
brana, confirming the Government's con-  
tention that the assassinations were due  
to revolutionary propaganda in Bosnia.  
Cubillole asked for the protection of  
the court against the revenge of Major-  
Tankovic. When told that the Major had  
been killed on the battlefield he faints.

FORM SIX DIVISIONS  
OF ITALIAN FLEETWarships to Be Reviewed by  
King—Marquis Imperiali May  
Succeed San Giuliano.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Since the mobilization  
the movements of the fleet have been  
withheld from the public, but the Duke  
of the Abruzzi, commander in chief of  
the Italian navy, now announces that  
six divisions have been formed.

Each division is commanded by a Rear  
Admiral and consists of dreadnaughts  
or other battleships, first class and  
second class cruisers, training ships and  
old type war vessels, besides torpedo  
boats, submarines and scout ships and a  
destroyer flotilla.

The King will visit Taranto shortly  
and review the mobilized fleet. The re-  
view will be most important owing to  
the trials of the new eleven mile range  
guns, which will be fired against the  
old war vessel Confienza, which has been  
converted into a target.

At a Cabinet council this evening  
Premier Salandra assumed the Foreign  
Office portfolio, formerly held by the  
late Marquis di San Giuliano. Hence  
the foreign policy of Italy will not be  
altered as a result of the Marquis di  
San Giuliano's death.

It is believed here that the Marquis  
Imperiali, the Italian Ambassador at  
London, is the most likely successor of  
the late Marquis di San Giuliano.

Marquis Imperiali has been Ambassa-  
dor at London since January, 1910.  
Previous to that he was Italian Ambassa-  
dor at Constantinople. He is 55  
years of age, having been born at  
Salerno in 1858.

## ITALY REDUCES DUTIES.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, via Havre, Oct. 18.—The Gov-  
ernment has made an exceptional order  
reducing by one-half the customs duties  
on wheat, corn, oats and other cereals.  
This reduction, which is to be in force for  
five months, is made with the object of  
encouraging the importation of these com-  
modities.

## NO SUNDAY FLIERS OVER PARIS.

French Aeroplanes on Patrol—  
Think Spies Signal to Taubes.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—French aeroplanes  
patrolled the sky throughout the day,  
but there was no sign of a German  
aeroplane up to 7 o'clock to-night.

Referring to the twenty bombs which  
were dropped on Paris last Sunday, kill-  
ing four and wounding many other per-  
sons, Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of  
Paris, says in his organ, *La Semaine  
Religieuse*:

"Three bombs were thrown with the  
intent of damaging the  
Cathedral of Notre Dame. One of the  
bombs caused serious damage and  
might have started a disastrous fire.  
"It is our duty to protest against  
these barbarous, criminal outrages,  
which no military necessity excuses.  
The attack on a venerated basilica con-  
stitutes a sacrilege which we denounce  
to the reprobation of the Christian world."

The theory is held in some quarters  
that the Taube aeroplanes visit Paris  
to obtain information from spies in the  
city, who signal them, in addition to  
creating a panic among the people.

"Day after day and night after night,"  
says the report, "the enemy's infantry  
has been hurled against Gen. Haig and  
his command in violent counter attack,  
which never on any one occasion suc-  
ceeded; while the trenches all over his

Fought 25 Days Without  
Rest North of the Aisne

Continued from First Page.

gan the great retreat which opened with  
the battle above referred to.

Gen. French then details the respec-  
tive positions of the allies and Germans  
and continues:

"On September 7 the Fifth and Sixth  
French armies were heavily engaged on  
our flank. The Second and Fourth Ger-  
man reserve corps on the Ourcq vigor-  
ously opposed the advance of the  
French toward the river, but did not  
prevent the Sixth French army from  
gaining some headway, the Germans  
themselves suffering serious losses.

"The French Fifth army threw the  
enemy back to the line on the Petit  
Morin River after inflicting serious losses  
on them, especially about Etoupeux,  
which was carried by the bayonet.

"The enemy retreated before our ad-  
vance, covered his Second, Ninth and  
Guard cavalry divisions, which suffered  
severely. Our cavalry acted with great  
vigor. The enemy on September 8 con-  
tinued his retreat northward and our  
army was successfully engaged during  
the day with strong rear guards, thereby  
materially assisting the progress of the  
French army, against whom the enemy  
was making his greatest efforts.

German Losses Huge.  
"On both sides the enemy was thrown  
back with very heavy loss. The First  
Army Corps encountered stubborn re-  
sistance at La Tretoire. The enemy,  
who occupied a strong position on the  
north bank of the Petit Morin, was dis-  
lodged with considerable loss. Several  
machine guns and many prisoners were  
captured and upward of 200 German  
dead were left on the ground. Later  
in the day a counter attack by the  
enemy was well repulsed by the First  
Army Corps, a great many prisoners  
and some guns again falling into our  
hands.

"The Second Army Corps encoun-  
tered considerable opposition on Sep-  
tember 8, but drove back the enemy at  
all points with great loss, making con-  
siderable captures.

"The Third Army Corps also drove  
back considerable bodies of the enemy's  
infantry and made some captures.

"The First and Second corps forced the  
passage of the Marne on September 9  
and advanced some miles north of it.  
The Third Corps encountered consider-  
able opposition, as the bridge at La  
Ferte had been destroyed and the enemy  
held the town on the opposite bank in  
some strength and from that place per-  
sistently obstructed the construction of  
a bridge, so that a passage was not  
effected until after midnight. During  
the day's pursuit the enemy suffered a  
heavy loss in killed and wounded and

position have been under a continuous  
and heavy artillery fire.

"The First Corps of the First Corps of  
this day resulted in the capture of sev-  
eral hundred prisoners, some field pieces  
and machine guns. The casualties were  
very severe, one brigade alone losing  
three of its four Colonels."

On the morning of September 15 it be-  
came clear that the enemy was making  
a determined stand and was taking  
strongly entrenched positions from  
north of Compiègne along the whole  
valley of the Aisne to beyond Rheims.

"A few days previously the fortress  
of Maubeuge fell and a considerable  
quantity of siege artillery was brought  
from that place to strengthen the  
enemy's position. During the 15th  
shells fell on our position, which shells,  
judged by experts, were thrown from  
an 8 inch siege gun with a range of  
16,000 yards. Throughout the whole  
battle our troops suffered very heavily  
from this fire, although its effect lat-  
terly was largely mitigated by more ef-  
ficient and thorough trenching, the  
necessity for which I imposed strongly  
upon army corps commanders."

Interesting details follow concerning  
the constant and severe struggle where-  
in various units were engaged. One of  
the incidents was a bayonet charge  
by British infantry which drove the  
enemy from his trenches. It is evi-  
dent that the fighting has been ex-  
tremely severe and that the enemy has  
been repulsed again and again.

Gen. Joffre notified the British Com-  
mander in Chief on September 18 of  
the necessity of attacking and envelop-  
ing the German right. It became evi-  
dent that the battle must last some  
days longer until the effect of this flank-  
ing movement could be felt. More  
severe fighting followed, the allies'  
losses on September 19 and 20 being  
considerable, but vastly exceeded by the  
enemy's.

The cavalry shared trench work with  
the infantry performing valuable ser-  
vice.

"Our experiences in this campaign,"  
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DRINK  
White Rock  
The Mineral Water De Luxe

several days, during which time power-  
ful trenching work on both sides can  
be carried out. These batteries were  
used with considerable effect on Sep-  
tember 24 and following days.

"On September 23 the action of Gen.  
Castelnau's army, on the allied left, de-  
veloped considerably. This apparently  
withdrew considerable forces of the  
enemy from the centre and east. I am  
not aware as to whether it was due  
to this cause, but until the 26th it ap-  
peared as though the enemy's opposi-  
tion on our front was weakening.

On that day, however, there was very  
marked renewal of activity. It com-  
menced with a constant, vigorous ar-  
tillery bombardment, which was main-  
tained all day, and the Germans on the  
front of the First Division were ob-  
served to be sapping up to our lines,  
trying to establish new trenches.

Renewed counter attacks were deliv-  
ered and beaten off during the day, and  
in the afternoon a well timed attack by  
the First Division stopped the enemy's  
trenching work. During the night of  
the 27th and on the 28th the enemy  
again made most determined attempts  
to capture the trenches of the First  
Division, but without the slightest suc-  
cess. Similar attacks were reported dur-  
ing these three days from all along the  
line of the allied front.

"It was certain that the enemy then  
made one last great effort to establish  
the ascendancy, but that this was un-  
successful everywhere and the enemy  
was reported to have suffered heavy  
loss. The same futile attempts were  
made all along the front to the evening  
of the 28th, when they died away. But  
they were later renewed.

Gen. French bestows high praise on  
the field artillery and flying corps:

"Great strides have been made in the  
development and use of air craft in the  
tactical sphere, by establishing effective  
communication of air craft units in action."

## All Under Terrible Strain.

He dwells upon the great strain on  
all ranks throughout the battle, attack  
and counter attack occurring at all  
hours of the night and day, demanding  
extreme vigilance with a minimum of  
rest.

"The fact," he adds, "that between  
September 12 and the date of this de-  
patch the total number of killed,  
wounded and missing reached 561 offi-  
cers and 12,800 men proves the sever-  
ity of the struggle. The tax on the  
endurance of the troops was further  
increased by heavy rain and cold  
weather for some ten or twelve days.

The battle of the Aisne once more  
demonstrated the splendid spirit, gal-  
lantry and devotion which animate the  
officers and men of his Majesty's  
forces."

Gen. French mentions with high ap-  
proval valuable services performed by  
numerous officers and men, including  
Gen. Smith-Dorrien, Gen. Haig and  
Col. Sir David Henderson of the flying  
corps.

He adds: "Major Prince Arthur of  
Connaught joined my staff as aid on  
September 14. His Royal Highness's  
intimate knowledge of languages en-  
abled me to employ him to great advan-  
tage on confidential missions of some  
importance. His services proved of con-  
siderable value."

## "TAKE KAISER AS HOSTAGE."

Paris "Figaro" Suggests Seizure of  
German Kings Also.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The *Figaro* suggests  
the seizure as hostages of Frau Krupp,  
the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the  
Prince (Henckel) von Donnersmark, the  
Prince of Pless, the Prince von Schaumburg-  
Lippe, the Duke von Ujest and Duke  
of Brunswick, the Kings of Saxony, Ba-  
varia and Wuertemberg and the Grand  
Dukes of Baden, Hesse and Oldenburg,  
in addition to the Kaiser, against the pay-  
ment of 1,200,000,000 francs (\$240,000,000)  
in indemnities already raised by the  
Germans in captured towns, irrespective  
of plain thefts by the officers and  
soldiers.

The *Figaro* adds that when the French  
take German cities they will not burn  
them, but might merely hold the hostages  
against the settlement of indemnity claims.

## GERMAN MERCHANDISE SEIZED.

French Take Products Intended for  
Sale in Spain.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Items like the follow-  
ing are becoming numerous in the papers:  
"The Tribunal of Prades has seized a  
stock of German merchandise. At Vernet-  
les-Bains the French seized a stock of  
catheterware, cutlery, manufactured at  
Baden, which German agents were trying  
to sell to Spain."

And to wear Saks  
clothes is to be better  
dressed, smarter, cleaner  
cut, more distinctive, fin-  
ished, impressive, and  
fitter by far.

They are fluently cut  
and beautifully tailored,  
and chief of all, they fit  
you immaculately, with  
a fit that is easy and  
natural and successful to  
look at.

For don't forget that  
many a man cuts some  
ice with good clothes who  
would probably cut wood  
without them.

Suits....\$17.50 to \$50

Fall Overcoats  
\$15.00 to \$38

Saks & Company  
Broadway at 34th Street.

Today and Tomorrow  
Men's \$5 Shoes  
very specially priced  
at \$3.75

All the new styles, including the new English last,  
with the low broad heels. The leathers are tan and  
mahogany Russia calf, black Russia calf and patent  
coltskin, in straight lace, blucher and button styles.  
There is also a limited lot of patent leather button  
shoes, with black cloth tops and plain toe.

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## HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE IT?

In the belief that at least a general  
knowledge of the pronunciation of names  
mentioned in the war despatches will  
heighten the reader's interest THE SUN  
presents herewith another list of names  
contained in recent cablegrams. For some  
foreign sounds there is no English equiv-  
alent, but the following list may be of  
service:

## FRENCH AND BELGIAN.

Balleul—Buy ul  
Berzette—Ber get  
Dixmude—Dix mude.  
Erdos—Ay eus.  
Estaires—Estair.  
Hainaut—Ay no  
Hazebruck—Has brook

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dynow—De noor  
Roznow—Roz no dov.  
Lancut—Lan sut  
Lazaj—La zisk  
Wetecze—Wier zek

## RUSSIA.

Barki—Bar kes  
Petrovsk—Petrovsk  
Praschko—Praschko  
Tartchin—Tart chin

GEN. FRENCH ADDS TO  
BRITISH HONOR ROLLGen. Smith-Dorrien Mentioned  
Again—Prince Arthur  
Among Others Named.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Field Marshal Sir  
John French in his report mentions a  
long list of officers, non-commissioned  
officers and men who have been recom-  
mended for special mention by their  
commanders, adding his approval to  
these recommendations. He speaks also  
of the services rendered by Gen. Sir  
Horace Smith-Dorrien, Lieut.-Gen. Sir  
Douglas Haig and Major-Gen. William  
Pulteney Pulteney, the corps com-  
manders of the British forces.

Referring to Major-Gen. E. H. H.  
Allenby and Brig.-Gen. Hubert de la P.  
Gough, commanding cavalry divisions,  
the British commander in chief says:

"The undoubted superiority which our  
cavalry has attained over that of the  
enemy has been due to the skill with  
which they have turned to best account